

THE cholera in Japan shows no signs of abating, and thousands of deaths have occurred. It has now made its appearance in Vladivostok.

BETWEEN thirty and forty thousand persons died by accident or violence in Bengal last year. More than 10 per cent. of these deaths were from suicide, the greater number of suicides being women.

STAFF-PAYMASTER SNELL, of H.M.S. *Leander*, who left here in the *Leander* on the 10th inst., died on the 10th inst. of cholera, and was buried on August 26th. The cause of death was Bright's disease.

THE O. & O. steamship *Belge*, Captain W. H. Walker, which arrived on the 6th inst., made an exceptionally fast passage, having covered the entire distance from San Francisco to Hongkong in 20 days, 16 hours and 45 minutes, as compared with her last trip, which occupied 22 days, 11 hours, and 16 minutes.

LATEST advices from Macao are to the effect that Joaquim Xavier, the ex-assistant bailiff of the Supreme Court, who is "wanted" in Hongkong, is still in jail in the Holy City, under sentence of six months for the embezzlement of certain mess funds. The Hongkong Government has not yet officially asked for Xavier's rendition.

FOR the benefit of ship-masters bound to Manila we may mention that the lighthouse on Los Capones, some fifty miles north of Corregidor, has been at last completed, after being five years building. The light—an irregularly revolving occulting light—was started last month, and as no notice was given to the Hongkong shipping office one or two ships were wrecked. The light is being taken for that of Corregidor. The *Glendal* was almost wrecked there, a fortnight ago.

"*Fan-kwai-chin*," meaning English devil's cash, was the expression used by Chinese constable No. 445 to Mr. Robinson at the Police Court this morning (6th inst.), in giving evidence respecting the capture of street gamblers, near Messrs. Douglas Laiprak and Co.'s offices yesterday evening. His Worship dismissed the alleged gamblers with caution, and simply reported the *fan-kwai-chin* to the Major-General Gordon, who, ere this, has doubtless dealt with him in a manner befitting the occasion.

AT the Seweries on the 5th inst. the following business was done:—Amended drainage by-laws passed; a few public latrines decided on; Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. written to respecting the prevalence of fever at the East Point Sugar Refinery, supposed to be due to the neighbourhood of Causeway Bay and the Causeway Gardens; the cleaning of the Colony arranged; a few bad smells investigated, with the usual suggestion sent to Mr. Francis that the Surveyor-General be sent to jail; Mosquito Junction dust-bin reopened and hastily closed again; and the pail system denounced (Dr. Cantile said it was the "invention of the devil").

A SUMATRA correspondent states that Mr. Barre, a German trader at Langkat, had a narrow escape from death at the hands of the Chinese on the 27th July. His servants had gone to a neighbouring village to attend a public feast when the attempt on his life took place. He and an employee happened to be at the point of sitting down to dinner, when six shots were fired at them through the open door, but all of them missed. The Chinese, deeming their object gained, lost no time in taking flight. Mr. Barre jumped up, seized a rifle, fired three times at the runaways, and, after a few minutes, with his shots than the enemy, for he killed one Chinese, severely wounded another, and shot off a finger from a third one.

JAPAN is not happy. Cholera and volcanic eruptions are general, and the Yokohama papers report a severe storm which broke over the Settlement on the 29th ult., during which the M. M. steamer *Sydney* broke her moorings and drifted against the U. S. flag ship *Onaka*, losing her mizen-top-mast and a boat, destroying two of the *Onaka's* boats, and throwing an American seaman into the water. He was unable to regain the ship, but reached the shore. Four of the crew of the *Sydney* were not so fortunate, two being knocked overboard and two drowned. The departure of the *Mongkut*, *Sussex*, *City of Rio de Janeiro*, and *Belge* had to be postponed. Nearly the whole of the Bund was washed away.

FREDERICK CARVALHO, late third officer of the British steamship *Nanning*, was arrested by Detective-Sergeant Haddon at one o'clock this morning (4th inst.) at his residence in Queen's Road East, on a warrant charging him with breaking into the house of Mr. J. F. Lemm, architect, and stealing therefrom a gold watch and chain and gold medal, worth in all about \$150, on the night of the 29th ult. It is reported in evidence that the prisoner forcibly entered the house, where he occasionally paid friendly visits, and stole the articles in question. He admitted the charge when arrested this morning, saying to the detective "yes, I stole old Lemm's watch." His Worship committed the case for trial, the prisoner reserving his defence.

THE latest news from Hongay is most encouraging; a Hiphong merchant who very recently visited it, after an interval of two years, writes that the wilderness is quite transformed into a busy scene, 1,500 or 1,800 Annamites and Chinese being hard at work mining. The houses of overlanders, engineers, etc., surround the matched island which Mr. Bavier Chaffour passed so many anxious hours at the outset; there is a hospital, and slaughter-houses, and workshops, and the villa of a large—no longer tenant of an attic but a director in all about \$150, on the night of the 29th ult. It is reported in evidence that the prisoner forcibly entered the house, where he occasionally paid friendly visits, and stole the articles in question. He admitted the charge when arrested this morning, saying to the detective "yes, I stole old Lemm's watch." His Worship committed the case for trial, the prisoner reserving his defence.

AT the Harbour Office on the 6th inst., before Commander Runney, R.N., Fred. Lovell, a lad employed on board the British barque *Aspasia*, charged the second officer with having assaulted him on board the ship on Wednesday, the 2nd inst. The complainant stated that he and the defendant struck him in the cabin when the defendant had a row in the cabin and knocked him down twice. The mate came down and stopped him. Charles McDonald, chief officer, stated that he heard a noise in the cabin and going down found the second officer and the complainant fighting. He asked the second officer what all the row was about, and he said that the boy had taken a knife to him. The defendant then stated that he and the complainant had had a quarrel over some bananas. He afterwards went to the cabin, where he was followed by the complainant, who produced a knife, and said that if he could not "lick" him (defendant) one way he could "lick" him the other. He then raised the knife as if to strike the defendant, with it, when defendant knocked him down. The Harbour Master held that the complainant had no business in the cabin at all, and dismissed the case.

WE learn that Mr. Krippe, whose recent mysterious disappearance from Chefoo caused such a sensation, has arrived safely at Chemulpo (Korea) in a Chefoo junk. The correspondent adds— "that the trip is said to have done Mr. Krippe's health, which had been indifferent for some time past, a great deal of service."

WITH reference to the bankrupt adjudication case, heard by Acting Chief Justice Fielding Clarke on the afternoon of the 4th inst., two very amusing *lupus memorie* occurred. It was urged by Mr. Roddy, who opposed the adjudication, that as the petition, which was filed on July 5th, was wrong *in toto*, no sale of goods under a writ of execution, to constitute an act of bankruptcy under section 14 of Ordinance 5 of 1861 having then taken place, the adjudication must necessarily be illegal and void. The Acting Chief Justice met this contention by stating that the bailiff of the Court alleged he had taken possession of the goods in question on June 24th, and in any case the act of bankruptcy had been committed—that is to say, the law books, etc., had been sold under a writ of execution—before the order of adjudication was signed. Well, it so happens that the bailiff made no note of the sale on June 24th, and the Acting Chief Justice drew it exceedingly close in signing the order on August 11th, considering that the auction took place on that identical date, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

IN our issue of August 26th, whilst regretting the deplorable mortality amongst the foreign community of Shanghai, we mentioned that we had heard that Mr. H. Drowett, collector, had informed the previous Saturday. Of course our information came from Shanghai, and we are very sorry indeed to find that it was incorrect. Mr. Drowett writes under date August 30th, demanding that we should contradict the statement, which, as the gentleman is very much alive, we have very great pleasure in doing. But when Mr. Drowett, who ought to rejoice to find himself still in the land of the living, after we had carefully assigned him a halo and a harp in the mansions of the blest, gets on the high horse and demands that we "must" supply him with the name of our informant, we almost feel inclined to take back all the nice things we have said, and to wish that the report had been better authenticated. We decline to favor Mr. Drowett with the name of the gentleman on whose authority we published the paragraph in question, simply because Mr. Drowett threatens were he caught to have courteously requested. Messrs. Holmes and Roddy, of this colony, will accept service on behalf of the Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*. Mr. Drowett is desirous of acquiring some practical experience of the law of libel in our local Supreme Court.

THE Sanitary Board had a jam-boree this afternoon (5th inst.) at the chief subject of their deliberations being the drainage of the Hongkong Hotel. We don't wish to have any controversy with our excellent friend the Chairman of the Hongkong Hotel Directorate, but we take the liberty of thinking that the drainage of Pender's Hill is, at the present time, a very much more important matter than the no-doubt desirable object of imparting an altar of roses odour to the "only first-class hotel in the Far East." Unless the drains outside our *sacrum* are very shortly closed, somebody's seat will be "raised" in a very unpleasant way. We don't think the Surveyor-General has shown us half the consideration we, as taxpayers, are entitled to; and we are quite at a loss to understand why the Secretary of the Sanitary Board has not long ere now tabled a minute about the victims in Pender's Hill who for over two months have been suffering a regular hell upon earth by virtue of Chadwick's new and improved sanitary system. There was a lot more talked about by the sanitarians this afternoon, and drainage by-laws, public latrines, the East Point stinks, cow-sheds, mortality returns, and other similar cheerful topics were discussed, with that humorous abandon for which the members of the Sanitary Board have made themselves quite a name as the only local rivals to the First Grave-digger in Hamlet.

THE Singapore Government's protective attitude towards the Opium Farmer there might well be imitated by the Hongkong authorities. We see from a Singapore contemporary that the steamer *Kriemhild*, while on a voyage from Hongkong to Hamburg, arrived in Singapore on Sunday the 24th ultimo, and anchored in the roads. The Opium Farmer there was applied by telegram from Hongkong, of the fact that the *Kriemhild* was carrying opium in rather a large quantity. The Farmer at once commenced proceedings, and made application to the police, who executed the warrant two days later, when ten cases of opium were seized on board the *Kriemhild*. Captain Ehlers was brought before Mr. Hare on the following day, and charged, firstly with importing 5,000 taels of chandoo valued at \$11,000, under Section 7 of the Ordinance of 1870, and secondly, with having in his custody the said chandoo, the same having been purchased from the Opium Farmer on an offence under Section 4 of Ordinance 4 of 1870. Upon both charges the captain was convicted, although the opium was on the manifest, being consigned to Hamburg, and he was fined in each case the sum of \$300, altogether \$600, the magistrate ordering the opium to be confiscated. The agents of the *Kriemhild* appealed to the Acting Governor through Mr. Sohst, and shortly afterwards that gentleman was officially notified of the reduction of the fine from \$600 to \$25, but the opium was to be confiscated, and the Acting Governor considered the *Kriemhild* free of all kongs agents of fraud, but thought that the master to certain degree was in fault, for not reporting the opium to the port authorities. With reference to the confiscation it was pointed out that the chandoo appeared in the bill of lading as opium, and opium is not necessarily contraband, whereas, when the cases came to be tested, it was found that they contained chandoo, or prepared opium, which is contraband, and therefore the confiscation would stand. It is also notified that no chandoo can be carried through the port without the sanction of the Opium Farmer, and also that owing to the objection raised by the Hongkong Farmer, chandoo cannot be shipped direct from Singapore to San Francisco via Hongkong. Raw opium, of course, is a different case. The Singapore *Strait Times* of August 27th says:—"The decision by which a large quantity of opium found on board a German ship has been confiscated, and the master fined, is of serious importance. If opium on board ships, for through transit, has to be declared (which is quite reasonable) the boarding officers should carry out their duties and serve them on the master. Shipmasters ought to have every opportunity of knowing the local law on such a point."

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.
The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the above Company was held at the Hotel on the 6th inst. (Sept. 4th). Mr. D. McCulloch presided, and among those present were Messrs. E. Jones-Hughes, J. F. C. da Rosa, C. A. Ozorio, and Ho Tung (Directors); Hon. P. R. Ryrie, R. Rutter, N. J. Robinson, F. Henderson, W. H. Gaskell, A. O. D. Gourdill, W. H. Wallace, H. Cope, H. T. S. Green, Chun Lun, and R. Lyall (Secretary).
The Chairman said that as the report set out the details so fully it left hardly anything to add, but he might mention that the profits of the business for the present half-year compared very favorably with the corresponding period of last year, that was to say July and August. The manager, Mr. Tucker, hoped to show a greater percentage of gain on the working than had been the case heretofore. The claims and costs in connection with the case *Chatter v. The Hotel Company*, were before Mr. McCulloch when the Registrar, Mr. C. Co., had confirmed the claims by \$2,479.58, and on the costs of the claims by \$2,479.58, and on the costs of the claims by \$2,479.58. The claims of two of the parties to the suit were entirely disallowed. He then invited questions, and none being asked, proposed the adoption of the report and balance sheet.
Mr. Rutter seconded, and they were accepted.
On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Ryrie, the appointment of Mr. Ho Tung as a director was confirmed.
Mr. Gaskell proposed the re-election of Mr. Jones-Hughes as a director, which Mr. Henderson seconded, and it was agreed to.
Mr. Ryrie proposed the re-election of Mr. da Rosa, which Mr. Gaskell seconded, and was assented to.
Mr. Gourdill proposed the re-election of Messrs. Cox and Green as auditors.
Mr. Cope seconded, and the motion was passed.
The Chairman having announced that the dividend warrants would be posted on Monday, the proceedings terminated.

BALMORAL GOLD MINING CO., LIMITED.
An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the Hongkong Hotel on the 6th inst., for the purpose of confirming a number of special resolutions. Mr. G. R. Stevens presided, and Messrs. E. L. Woodin, C. J. Hirst, W. H. Young, J. Orange, J. F. C. da Rosa, O. Wegener, H. Hams, and K. A. Stevens (secretary) were present.
The Chairman proposed, "That the capital of the Balmoral Gold Mining Company, Limited, be increased from \$150,000 to \$180,000, by the creation of three thousand new shares of \$10 each, to be fully paid-up."
Mr. Woodin proposed, "That the said new shares be, in the first instance, allotted to those shareholders whose names shall appear on the register of shareholders of the said Company on the 1st day of September next (and who shall on or before the 15th day of September next, apply for the same to be allotted to them), in the proportion of one new share for every five old shares held by them; but that no shareholder shall be entitled to claim that any fractional part of any new share be allotted to him."
Mr. Hirst proposed, "That Mr. da Rosa seconded, and it was resolved—"That all new shares not applied for by such shareholders within the time aforesaid be disposed of and allotted by the Directors in such manner as they shall think fit."
The Chairman, in closing the proceedings, expressed the hope that at the annual meeting, to be held shortly, fuller and more satisfactory information might be given.

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.
The following is the report of the Board of Directors to the third ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders to be held at the Company's office, 9, Praya Central on Thursday, the 11th September, 1890, at 4 p.m.:—
The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders the report and statement of accounts for the half-year ending 30th June, 1890.

Cr.
Amount brought forward from working account \$ 918.22
Balance carried forward to new account 692.58
\$ 1,610.80
E. & O. E.
A. G. GORDON & CO., LTD.,
Managers.
We have compared the above with the books and vouchers of the Company and have found the same in accordance.
R. LYALL,
LACEY DOWNS, } Auditors.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1890.

SUICIDE OF MR. H. P. TENNANT.
Shortly after nine o'clock this morning (5th inst.) the distressing news became known that Mr. H. P. Tennant, the senior resident partner in the firm of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., had committed suicide. The report proved only too true. Mr. Tennant being found dead in his bath-room at the office, Ice House Lane, having shot himself through the right temple with a fowling-piece. For some time past it had been noticed that he was depressed in spirits, but it was believed that particularly bad news awaited him when he reached his place of business this morning, he having, as usual, come down from his residence at the Peak by the 8.30 car. One theory is that the firm had lost heavily over transactions in this season's tea through the rise in exchange, and another that defalcations by an agent in the north had just been discovered. There are, of course, many theories, but whatever the cause, a few minutes after Tennant went to his bedroom on the third floor, and taking a fowling-piece that was loaded in both barrels, discharged one, close to his right temple, blowing his brains out. The report was heard by the comrade, who at once rushed to the godown to see if anything had fallen down, and on returning saw blood dripping from the flooring of the verandah above. He at once alarmed Mr. C. F. Harton and Mr. S. L. Darby, who rushed upstairs and discovered their friend lying dead on the floor in the bath-room, with the gun resting between his legs. The customary coroner's inquest will be held at the Magistracy at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The news was received with deep and universal regret by the business community, with whom Mr. Tennant was a general favorite. He was a native of Yorkshire, and about 46 years of age, about half of which time he had spent in Fochow and Hongkong. An enthusiastic sportsman and a shrewd business man, he leaves an unstained record, and a large circle of mourning friends.
In the world of sport Mr. Tennant will be greatly missed. For many years he was the acknowledged "crack" jockey in Fochow, and it is not saying him too high a compliment in saying that in his prime he was capable of holding his own with the best riders in China. A first class judge of the Chinese race, the opinions of the popular wester of the "grey and rose" on all racing matters were deservedly held in high esteem, and although of late years increasing weight prevented his appearing in the saddle, he took the same keen interest that he had done from boyhood in the sport he loved so well. Henry Prince Tennant will be greatly missed in China; he was a thorough gentleman, a true sportsman, and an honest man.

At the Magistracy this morning (5th inst.), Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, sitting without a jury, held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. H. P. Tennant, which occurred yesterday morning.
Mr. S. L. Darby, clerk in the firm of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., said—About 9.25 yesterday morning I was in the office, Ice House Lane, and the comrade came in and asked Mr. Harton and myself to go upstairs and see Mr. Tennant, who was in his bed-room on the second floor. We went to the bath-room connected therewith, and on opening the door found Mr. Tennant lying on the floor in a pool of blood. Seeing what had happened, I went down and sent for a doctor. Dr. Cowie arrived five or ten minutes later.

Mr. C. F. Harton, another clerk in the firm, said that when he arrived at the office yesterday morning deceased had already arrived. When the comrade raised the alarm he went up with the doctor, and found Mr. Tennant lying on the floor in a pool of blood. He was lying on his left side, with a fowling-piece between his legs, which were crossed. His right hand was stretched out. Dr. Cowie pronounced him dead. An open gun-case was on a chair close by, and in one barrel of the gun was a full cartridge. Witness last saw him alive, the day before, when he was apparently in his usual spirits, but worried. After the doctor had seen deceased, witness and Mr. Sharp visited his office, and saw some letters and telegrams on his desk. Mr. Sharp took possession of them, and Mr. Harton, in reply to one sent from Shanghai, and which would considerably affect his interests as a member of the firm, favorably or otherwise. He had been very anxiously expecting it since Thursday. I was in his confidence, and knew from what he said to me that it weighed heavily on his mind. He did not go specially early to the office yesterday morning. I know of no other special cause for anxiety. He has been the senior resident partner since last December. Before then he was managing partner in Fochow, being principally concerned in the management of the Hongkong house, which was still new to him. He was very excitable in business matters, and seemed to worry himself unnecessarily. He has complained that he could not sleep. I think that when he got the telegram and found that it was not the one he expected he could not go on and finish it. His troubles were purely of a business nature. When I parted with him on Thursday afternoon near "Craigieburn," after talking of this particular business, Mr. H. P. Tennant seemed very depressed, apparently getting more so as we went along, but not leading us to fear anything like suicide. I have examined his papers, but they contain nothing bearing on the

ACCOUNTS.
After paying all running expenses, salaries, repairs, and all other current out-going there remains a balance at debit of Profit and Loss account of \$692.58, which includes the item of \$297.45 paid on account of accidents to sampans, junks, etc., and the balance of \$1,097.55 at debit of last year's account.

The Working account of last year showed a loss of \$1,097.55, while the account for this half-year shows a profit of \$918.22, which is more satisfactory.

BUSINESS.
The contract entered into with the Ho Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, has, so far as the day service is concerned, proved satisfactory. The Company has sustained a loss from accidents on the night service which have seriously affected the net result.

Hiring.—The receipts have not been up to the former six months, owing to the continuous wet season.

Towing and general trade is very satisfactory and shows a decided improvement.

DIRECTORS.
Messrs. J. W. Noble and A. G. Gordon have been invited to join the board and their appointments require confirmation.

AUDITORS.
The retiring auditors, Messrs. Lyall and Downes, offer themselves for re-election.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT 30TH JUNE, 1890.
Assets.
Value of 7 steam launches \$48,691.51
Sundry debtors 7,157.16
Hongkong Hotel 6 1/2 debentures (12) 6,000.00
Furniture 35.00
Preliminary Expenses account 924.40
Cash on hand 16.51
Coal on hand 3,740.30
Stationery on hand 110.00
Balance of Profit and Loss account 692.58
\$67,377.36

Liabilities.
Subscribed Capital:—
2,000 shares at \$50 \$100,000
of which \$50 on each share has been paid up \$60,000.00
Sundry creditors 7,377.36
\$67,377.36

WORKING ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE, 1890, INCLUSIVE.
Cr.
Profit and Loss Account \$918.22
\$918.22

Cr.
Net earnings of steam launches to date \$703.70
Transfer fees 4.19
Interest account 9.11
Net coal earnings 109.41
\$918.22

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT 30TH JUNE, 1890.
Dr.
Amount brought forward from last statement \$ 1,097.55
Collision Expenses account 297.45
Bad debts 116.00
Auditors fees 100.00
\$ 1,610.80

Cr.
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\$918.22

Cr.
Net earnings of steam launches to date \$703.70
Transfer fees 4.19
Interest account 9.11
Net coal earnings 109.41
\$918.22

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT 30TH JUNE, 1890.
Dr.
Amount brought forward from last statement \$ 1,097.55
Collision Expenses account 297.45
Bad debts 116.00
Auditors fees 100.00
\$ 1,610.80

subject of the telegram. I knew him for about fourteen years. I would rather not say what the telegram he expected was about, except that it was of primary importance, and would affect his position pecuniarily. I am of opinion that he was so excited that he was afraid to go through the telegram and committed this act.

Dr. Cowie said—About 9.45 yesterday morning I was called to the office of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., and in the bath-room found deceased lying in a pool of blood. A fowling-piece, one barrel of which was still warm, was between his legs. He was quite dead, his skull being partly shot away from the right temple. The whole charge was lodged in the brain, which was like a pulp. He had evidently fallen after shooting himself, as he lay on his wounded side, and the appearance of the wound showed that the barrel must have been placed against his temple.

The conclusion of the evidence.
His Worship then said—It is a matter of great pain to be obliged to hold an inquiry of this kind in the case of one with whom I was only a short time ago associated on terms of friendship. It seems that Mr. Tennant was a member of one of the oldest and most respected firms in the Colony—an individual conspicuous for everything that comes under the designation of "gentleman." The crime of suicide, however, is so grave, and its effects on society at large are so incalculable, that it is impossible to deal with such cases in a perfunctory manner; and, without being inquisitorial we have to endeavor, if possible, to arrive at the real cause, which led to such a rash act. On the face of what was found on his desk after death there is nothing that affords any explanation of the act. When, however, I come to hear the evidence of Mr. Sharp it seems to me that the cause is at once found in the business worry he had at the time. It appears that the answer to a telegram was being expected by him from Messrs. J. A. Gibb & Co., which was to be of primary importance, in his opinion, in the effect on what might have been his future career. The answer might have come on Thursday morning, but did not; but on coming to the office on Friday morning he found a telegram from Messrs. Gibb & Co. which he hoped would contain the news he expected. Unfortunately the second word was mutilated, and instead of waiting to ascertain what it really was, his anxiety appears to have been too much for his overburdened brain, and the result was the act we are now investigating. It is very sad and deplorable event, and must be deeply felt by everyone who at any time during his residence in China had the privilege of knowing him. It is a sad loss to the Colony, and a sad loss to the community, which he had so long and so well served. He was a native of Yorkshire, and about 46 years of age, about half of which time he had spent in Fochow and Hongkong. An enthusiastic sportsman and a shrewd business man, he leaves an unstained record, and a large circle of mourning friends.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE HON. A. P. MACLEWEN.

At ten to five (4th inst.) the Chamber of Commerce was crowded with members of the European and Chinese community, including most of the leading merchants, for the purpose of assisting at the presentation of a piece of plate to the Hon. A. P. MacEwen, on the occasion of his leaving the Colony. The present had been made by subscriptions, limited to five dollars, and to quote the heading of the list, was intended as a souvenir of Mr. MacEwen's stay in this Colony, and to testify in a measure to the appreciation felt for him by his many friends, both as a member of the Council, and as a private individual. The committee were the Hon. Mr. Ryrie, Hon. J. J. Keswick, Hon. C. P. Chater, Capt. Ramsey, R.N., Mr. E. Mackintosh, and Mr. W. H. Young.

The Hon. Mr. Ryrie, who presided, said—Mr. MacEwen—It gives me very great pleasure to address you this morning, not because you are leaving us, but inasmuch as I am, the exponent of the feelings of a very large proportion of the community. I think that the display of feeling shown in these signatures, representing every business house in the colony, will assure you of their good wishes wherever you go (Hear, hear). We know you very well, at least a great many of us, who have enjoyed your acquaintance since the day of your arrival in the Colony, and we know how you have always made yourself a useful member of the community. You have been a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Society (laughter and applause) and did it very well, too. That Society has survived its Shanghai contemporary, and still exists. You served us, in other ways, we remember your services in the typhoon of 1874—that hasn't been referred to in the papers. You did yeoman service—you and Col. Pryor, and several others—in fact you have always been to the front, and if you had remained in the Colony you would have continued there (Applause). I have much pleasure in telling you that there is a piece of plate of very elaborate Chinese workmanship being prepared for presentation to you, and which I think it is an object of mine, and I think it is a souvenir (to many having subscribed) to accompany it for Mr. MacEwen (Applause). I have no doubt it will be gratifying to her to receive such a gift, knowing that it will be a proof that her husband was so highly estimated in Hongkong. I don't know that I have anything to add, except to wish you a happy passage and a pleasant reunion with your family (applause).

Mr. MacEwen, in reply, said—Mr. Ryrie, and gentlemen—I assure you that I thank you for the high compliment you have paid me in asking me to meet you here to-day, and I thank Mr. Ryrie, an old friend of mine, for the very kind manner in which he has referred to my past career in this Colony. I would wish to state, briefly, that when the Chamber of Commerce elected me a member of the Legislative Council I promised that I would watch over the interests of all classes and nationalities, whether those interests were great or

SUPREME COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Acting Chief Justice.)

September 4th, 1890.

In re J. F. WEBBER.

Mr. A. B. Roddy, of Messrs. Holmes and Roddy, appeared for Mr. Fraser-Smith, attorney for John Francis Webber, and Mr. Ho Wyson represented the petitioning creditors—W. E. Van Eps and John Minihinnett.

Mr. Roddy said, that on behalf of Mr. Fraser-Smith, attorney for Mr. Webber, he proposed the adjudication upon several grounds, chief amongst which was the fact that Mr. Webber had never committed any real act of bankruptcy. He had left the colony for purely private reasons, and with no intention or purpose of delaying or defrauding his creditors. It was within the range of possibility that Mr. Webber might never again practice his profession in Hongkong, but nevertheless he might, and at no far distant date, return to this colony. It would therefore be very hard on him, he never having committed any real act of bankruptcy, to return and find that he had been adjudged a bankrupt. He could not see that under sub-section 1 of section 10 of Ordinance 5 of 1864, Mr. Webber had committed any act of bankruptcy.

His lordship, after satisfying himself as to the validity of Mr. Fraser-Smith's power of attorney, said he had held that Mr. Webber's departure from Hongkong constituted an act of bankruptcy under section 14 of the Ordinance, his goods having been sold under a writ of execution. If Mr. Roddy could show that there was no act of bankruptcy—by the bankrupt himself appearing to show cause why he should not be adjudged a bankrupt—that would be a good reason for setting aside the adjudication. This matter had been decided under section 14 of the Ordinance, and not under section 10, to which Mr. Roddy had referred.

Mr. Roddy—But, your lordship, at the time the petition was filed the goods had been sold, so that no act of bankruptcy could then have been committed.

His lordship—Yes; that struck me at the time, and I must admit that I had some doubts about making the order.

Mr. Roddy said he was under the impression that these proceedings were taken under section 10, which specially referred to persons who had left the colony, and explained that as a matter of fact he only received his instructions half an hour before. But, as no act of bankruptcy had been committed on July 5th, the date on which the petition was filed, he maintained that the petition was bad from the beginning and therefore the adjudication should be annulled.

Mr. Van Eps, one of the petitioning creditors at this point left his seat alongside his solicitor and made some communication to the Deputy Registrar (Mr. Sangster), which that official promptly communicated to the judge.

His lordship then remarked that he had been informed that the goods had been sold before the creditors' petition was filed, and that the bill of the Supreme Court stated he had entered into possession on June 24th.

Mr. Roddy—And I am instructed that Mr. Webber had left Hongkong on June 24th, and that the said bill did not take place till August.

Mr. Van Eps made another communication to the Deputy Registrar, which the latter was proceeding to detail to the Court, when his lordship sharply remarked that he did not want to be informed of anything.

Mr. Roddy again insisted that the petition was bad, no act of bankruptcy having been committed, even under section 14, at the time it was filed—when his lordship, who was studying the papers in the case, remarked that he was trying to supplement Mr. Roddy's want of instructions.

After some consideration his lordship said he would agree to an application for a reasonable adjournment, so as to enable Mr. Webber to be present.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—As the largest creditor, my lord, I oppose the adjournment.

His lordship—But I can't hear you on the matter.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—A week ago your lordship ruled that you could not hear me as attorney for Mr. Webber, but as a creditor I had a right to be heard.

His lordship—Very well; I will perhaps hear what you have to say later on.

After consultation with the Deputy Registrar his lordship said that in the Registrar's opinion a creditor could not be heard in opposition to an order of adjudication; in this case he thought there were grounds for allowing time to communicate with Mr. Webber. Of course, no objections would be raised to the Official Assignee collecting any outstanding debts belonging to the estate in the meantime.

Mr. Roddy—Certainly not, my lord.

At the request of the Court Mr. Fraser-Smith said he opposed the adjournment as the largest creditor—about the only *bona fide* creditor with the exception of Mr. Ah Yon and a few others—on the grounds set forth by Mr. Roddy. The petition was nothing but a mass of misstatements, and the claims of the petitioning creditors were false and fraudulent and were merely brought forward out of revenge.

His lordship—At this stage you mustn't go beyond the affidavits, or I can't hear you.

Mr. Fraser-Smith then referred to the account rendered by Mr. Van Eps for \$275, and to that person's affidavit in which he alleged this amount was due for balance of wages at \$125 per month, and that \$125 was set out as a month's wages in lieu of notice. Whatever the terms of his agreement were, said Mr. Fraser-Smith, Mr. Van Eps was very properly dismissed summarily for improper conduct. Mr. Fraser-Smith, after criticizing the account, was proceeding to refer to Mr. Minihinnett, the other petitioning creditor, when his lordship said that the proper time for these allegations would be when the matter came up for final settlement.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—If I am correct in assuming that your lordship has decided to allow an adjournment to enable Mr. Webber to be present I cannot but see the utility of going further with these remarks. I would mention, however, as one who knows something of accounts, that I have looked through Mr. Webber's books, and I am certain that the costs of the bankruptcy cannot be met by the available assets.

His lordship, to Mr. Wyson—Have you anything to say?

Mr. Van Eps—I would like to say a few words.

His lordship—Your solicitor must say what you wish. In Mr. Ho Wyson representing you? Mr. Van Eps (after considerable hesitation)—Not on this occasion; he represents Mr. Minihinnett.

His lordship—Who do you appear for? Mr. Ho Wyson (after consideration)—Mr. Minihinnett.

His lordship—Don't you also appear for Mr. Van Eps?

Mr. Ho Wyson—Yes, I believe so.

His lordship—Well have you anything to say?

Mr. Ho Wyson—No, my lord.

His lordship, after inquiring how long it would take to advise Mr. Webber in Sydney, eventually suspended the order of adjudication for three

months, the Official Assignee in the meantime collecting all outstanding debts.

In re Sit Him Kok.

Concerning the bankruptcy of Sit Him Kok, Mr. Reece, of Messrs. Ewins and Reece, appeared on behalf of Chan Oi Tang, one of the bankrupt's debtors, who, upon the request of Ngo Ching Seng, represented by Mr. Bowles, of Messrs. Wotton & Deacon's office, was brought up for examination.

The first witness called was Chan Oi Tang, who said that the sum of \$4,000 borrowed from Sit Him Kok three years ago had been returned about two years since.

Chan Oi Tang said he borrowed \$4,000 from the bankrupt on the 24th of April 1888, and gave a promissory note for that amount. Later on he repaid the money and received the promissory note back, which he had, however, mislaid.

His lordship said that as far as he could see there was no reason to discredit the witness's statement. It was well, of course, to examine them in view of the fact that otherwise it might be supposed Chan Oi Tang assisted the bankrupt to withhold money due to creditors, which it now appeared he had not done. He would therefore leave the case in the hands of the Official Assignee.

The Court then adjourned.

BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SUNDAY LABOUR QUESTION.

A special meeting of the British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association was held at the Marine Hotel, Praya West, on Saturday evening, the 6th instant, when Captain Samuel Ashton, the President, delivered a very interesting address upon the much vexed question of Sunday labour. There were present in addition to local members of the Association, representatives of the Australian and Shanghai Officers' Associations.

The Secretary, Mr. Chesney Duncan, having read the bye-laws respecting the conduct of meetings, and a list of those who had been appointed by ballot, members of the General Committee.

Captain Ashton, who on rising was greeted with hearty applause, said—Gentlemen, to-night I am going to give you my ideas upon the much-vexed question of Sunday labour on board ships in this harbour, a question which the Rev. A. G. Goldsmith has striven so hard to settle in a manner beneficial to all sea-faring men. I, myself, believe in the fourth Commandment, and I think that those who rigidly obey it will be healthier, wealthier and wiser in the end. I intend to review this question to-night in its bearings, in as far as I am able. The question is one of great importance, and I may say burning importance not only to us here but also to thousands of our fellows at home. I've already said that the Rev. Mr. Goldsmith has worked very industriously with a view to causing a cessation of needless Sunday labour in this port of Hongkong. He drew up a lengthy petition upon the subject and obtained the signatures to it of the great majority of captains and officers frequenting this port, as also the autographs of a great number of residents on shore. This petition he presented to our Governor, Sir William Des Voeux, and from what we now learn by recent home advices, it is patent that Sir William has given the matter his earnest consideration. According to these advices we find that Sir William Des Voeux has been in communication with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Knutsford, as also with Sir Cecil Smith, the Governor of the Straits Settlements, who, by the way, is well-known to all old residents of this colony. I am quite sure that these experienced statesmen have thoroughly weighed this important question—a question which seriously affects every member of this Association. But notwithstanding all that has been done we find that their Excellencies have come to the conclusion that it is not wise to introduce compulsory legislation at the present time. This is a great disappointment to us as a body of officers, for we reasonably expected, or rather hoped, that our appeal would result in decisive and much-to-be-desired action by Her Majesty's Government. However, the reverse is the case, and as obedient subjects of Her Majesty we must virtually abide by their decision although differing from them in our opinions. Now, Mr. Goldsmith having done his utmost, backed by the unanimous approval of British officers, we consider that we have a right to do the best we can for ourselves—joint action having failed—this Association having been formed with the express object of maintaining the propriety of the profession and improving the condition of its members, morally, socially and intellectually. I say again we as an Association of certificated British officers have a perfect right to do the best we can for ourselves.

HOW TO ACT.

I counsel you to discuss amongst yourselves the advisability of asking your owners to give you extra (double) pay for extra labour on Sunday. I consider you have a right to do so. Not that you wish thereby to put this extra pay in your pockets, but that you wish to do away, as much as possible, with needless Sunday labour (loud applause). That, I think, you have a right to do. It is my firm opinion that you have a right to do this because you'll only be asking for that which men somewhat similarly situated as yourselves already have conceded to them. I refer to Europeans in this port who are engaged in directing Chinese workmen, and in this connection I specially refer to foremen in the employ of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. These men, such as engineers, shipwrights, moulders and boiler-makers, are not only educated, but they are "picked" men from home, experts at their profession, who come out here on fixed liberal salaries and are granted double pay for Sunday, and all overtime work. I think therefore that you will be perfectly right in asking for and expecting extra pay for unnecessary labour on Sunday—the working of cargo in port on Sunday. (Hear, hear.) I know a good many of these Dock employees and have asked them for their opinion on this very question, and they all assured me that they would rather forego the extra pay than work on Sunday.

The Sunday is as dear to us as it is to them, and we have a question as to whether we are not a body of officers, and I want you to answer me truly and conscientiously. "Which would you rather receive, extra pay for Sunday labour or be sure of your Sunday to yourselves?" (Shouts of "free Sunday," "no Sunday labour" and applause). Continuing, the speaker said—I am informed that the members of the Public Works Department of this colony receive extra pay for Sunday and all overtime work. I am confident that in asking for this extra pay from your owners you will in respect to unnecessary Sunday labour, carry with you the full sympathy of every man of common sense as yourselves, but also of the general public as well. I don't say that you should ask for this at once, for it will be better that you should discuss it amongst yourselves at an ordinary meeting, so that every member may have an opportunity of expressing his candid opinion upon the subject. Should owners concede this extra pay it will be a small step gained towards what we still hope to attain—the compulsory cessation of labour in this harbour on Sunday. (Loud cheers). That, gentlemen, is all you can do at present to forward this Sunday

labour question. I don't think you'll get much money by the request for extra pay, but you'll be pretty sure to get more Sundays to yourselves (Laughter and applause), for it will be the object of owners and agents to avoid this extra pay if possible. By doing as I suggest you will receive the tacit gratitude of all shipping clerks and all people on shore who have necessarily to attend to the business of the unnecessary Sunday labour on board ship (Applause). On this question I would go further than the Rev. Mr. Goldsmith—although it may be presumptuous on my part—and say that I entirely disagree with their Excellencies who have laid it down that compulsory legislation in this connection, is inadvisable. It would, I am sure, be beneficial.

THE BENEFITS OF STOPPING IT.

I honestly believe, that if Sunday labour was compulsorily stopped both ashore and afloat it would result in lasting benefit to the inhabitants of this colony. I believe that if the Government of this Colony passed such an Act, the Act to come in force any one year after its passage through the Legislative Council, the Chinese themselves would have time to weigh this question and might be by that time assured of the benefits of such legislation. My experience of Hongkong has not been brief, it has been that of a great number of years, and I can truly say that I have never known any innovation in the law to be passed which was of lasting benefit to the Chinese in particular, that was not virtually forced upon the community. Doubtless as soon as the first inkling of such a law was caught by the masses we should hear an outcry and walk from the entire Chinese community, who would urge that the foreigners were trying to force upon them laws which were entirely opposed to their religious instincts, and would go to predict that the colony would be utterly ruined. We should hear that every shop-keeper, labourer, contractor and boatman would be robbed of 52 days' pay every year! Gentlemen, I've heard such wails, such lamentations before—these baseless forecasts of utter ruin. In fact whenever any great innovation of the law is forced upon the Chinese they invariably object to it. I remember about the year 1765 a great fire occurred in the west part of this colony. All the Chinese quarters, in fact the whole town from the great cross roads for at least three-quarters of a mile, the houses were made of paper and straw, and in fact, one of the largest and most disastrous fires ever known in Hongkong. In the fire of '82, too, the Chinese were heavy sufferers because they were not insured. They did not understand the system of insurance then, as they do now. But the losses by fire did not worry our Celestial friends nearly so much as the fact of a law being passed which enacted that the Chinese tenements should be constructed in modern style with fire-proof walls, etc., etc. The Chinese offered strenuous objections to this, and all sorts of ridiculous rumours of calamity floated about. However, the houses were built as now seen and no great ruin, in fact no loss at all, befell this colony. The point was that the Chinese themselves admitted that the new law was really very beneficial in its operation. I have known of several outbreaks and prognostications of utter ruin raised in this colony respecting certain ordinances before the Council. Such laws, in the face of violent opposition, have invariably been passed and none of this utter ruin has come about. On the contrary increased prosperity has been the net result. I remember a particularly loud wail when not only the Chinese but also nine-tenths of the Europeans joined in the outcry. They said that the colony would be utterly ruined, that property would be valueless, whole families be brought down to the lowest condition of poverty, the junk trade leave us, and in fact, that the millennium would burst upon us. This, gentlemen, was at the time Sir Richard MacDonald insisted on the passage of the Stamp Act. At the time he came here as Governor the finances of this Colony were in a most deplorable condition—bankruptcy stared the Government in the face. Sir Richard decided that to raise revenue a Stamp Act must be passed. "What," said the people, "have a Stamp Act? Why, what would be the use of bringing up this law? Not only did the Chinese set up this wail, but fully nine-tenths of the Europeans joined in the chorus. Nevertheless, Sir Richard, a man of strong will, got his Ordinance through, and six months later the Chinese and Europeans were loud in their praises of the operation of the new law. So, you see, compulsory legislation has hitherto benefited this colony, and I am convinced that were the Government to pass a law respecting the cessation of Sunday labour it would eventually be a blessing to every man, woman and child in Hongkong.

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The Sunday is as dear to us as it is to them, and we have a question as to whether we are not a body of officers, and I want you to answer me truly and conscientiously. "Which would you rather receive, extra pay for Sunday labour or be sure of your Sunday to yourselves?" (Shouts of "free Sunday," "no Sunday labour" and applause). Continuing, the speaker said—I am informed that the members of the Public Works Department of this colony receive extra pay for Sunday and all overtime work. I am confident that in asking for this extra pay from your owners you will in respect to unnecessary Sunday labour, carry with you the full sympathy of every man of common sense as yourselves, but also of the general public as well. I don't say that you should ask for this at once, for it will be better that you should discuss it amongst yourselves at an ordinary meeting, so that every member may have an opportunity of expressing his candid opinion upon the subject. Should owners concede this extra pay it will be a small step gained towards what we still hope to attain—the compulsory cessation of labour in this harbour on Sunday. (Loud cheers). That, gentlemen, is all you can do at present to forward this Sunday

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Umpire, Mr. J. Simpson; Referee, R. K. Leigh; Starter, Mr. J. M. Loh; Timekeeper, Mr. H. Simpson; Handicapper, Mr. J. Simpson.

The first item was diving for objects, which brought forward some of the best men, W. Jackson, G. C. Hayward, C. F. Kew, W. Stapan, F. White, J. H. Sample, E. H. Scotland, M. Fredericks. Ten cups were thrown in promiscuously, and the average stay under water of the competitors was 40 seconds. Jackson had the disadvantage of disturbed water, but brought up the lot, Kew, Fredericks, and Stapan tying with nine for second place. In the deciding search Kew secured his limit number, Fredericks, the favorite, getting third place with nine.

The open two lengths scratch race was looked upon as an foregone conclusion for Bertie Grimble, although swimmers like W. Stapan, F. White, B. Grimble, I. Underwood, C. C. Hayward, and Frank Hamilton had entered. From start to finish the first length being covered in 28 secs, but the return Stapan spurred splendidly, and just secured Mr. Bellini's prize by a foot, in 6 1/2 seconds, the rest, including Lammer, who got third, being yards behind.

The boys' handicap two lengths race, between 14 and 17, brought out some smart youngsters in H. Sainsfield (1 sec.), J. Machado (1 sec.), H. Hayward (5 secs.), and F. White (scratch). The last-named reached his opponents in the first length, but could not "stay," Sainsfield dashing ahead in the last twenty yards, and finishing first in 1 min. 25 1/2 secs.

The 100 yards scratch breast stroke race was considered pretty open, six good competitors entering, but the Colonial youth pulled it off in the end. L. Rose's steady stroke was outpaced for the first length by Perkins' dash, and Sample pressed him close, but on the return he came away, followed by the elder Hayward, who pressed him hard to the end, Perkins, the third to finish, being considerably out of it. Time

SIAM'S ADVANCE.

In the great and general awakening of Eastern nations, particularly during the last quarter of a century, nothing has been more marked than the way in which those twin-nations—Japan and Siam—have abandoned the indolent indifference of the past, and entered as competitors in the stirring race of progress with their long-roused Western rivals. The result of Japan's too hot enthusiasm has been the frequent triumph of the Conservative element; in Siam the want of influential agitators has allowed a too-retarding influence to be exercised, even up to this day. Siam's ruler, King Chulalongkorn, during the latter portion of his reign, now extending over nearly a quarter of a century, is beginning to break the hereditary fetters of his high office as the ruler of six millions of subjects, and great good may be expected. His recent tour around the Malay Peninsula—the first ever made by any King of Siam—was conspicuously marked by a spirit of careful observation and inquiry, and whether visiting his own semi-savage vassals in Kedah, or calling at the English Settlements in the Straits, it was evident that his Majesty was mentally determining to forward a policy which all interested in Siam hope to soon see put into active operation. His Majesty has done much for his country's good—especially of late years. Siam has been surveyed for railways, Sir Andrew Clarke having sent in his report last year, and although with Oriental delay is only to be expected, we believe that tenders for that important work are now being invited from Europe. In the meantime the country is practically pathless—the jump will be from the virgin jungle or beaten track to the narrow-gauge railway. The revenue of the country—some ten million dollars a year—has been misapplied; public works until very recently, have been regarded as quite a secondary consideration, while immense sums have been spent on palace creations. And yet hundreds of beautiful launches dot the river of the Mekong, bearing such names as "Cockle's Plover," "Pearl Soap," etc., and the Navy, comprising a large number of smart gunboats, has become an important factor—especially now that it includes the *Albatross* and *Rajahmundry*—and under the supervision of Commodore Richelieu and other Europeans has become thoroughly well organized. Hundreds of young sons of Siamese families are in Europe to-day, learning western languages, science, and customs, and who will fill positions of usefulness when they return home. All this confirms our belief that Siam is a coming power in the East, the contrary opinion of the *Pall Mall Gazette* oracle, Mr. Henry Norman, notwithstanding.

During the absence of the King on his tour referred to, his brother, Prince Ching Fa Bhanurangkarn, otherwise Somdech Krom Phra Ong Noy, Comptroller-in-Chief, has charge of the Government for three months, and, when relieved, left for Japan, being the first Siamese royal prince who had ever come so far East. What his object was can only be surmised—we have been variously informed that it was to return the visit H.R.H. Prince Komatsu paid to Bangkok some three years ago; to establish a Siamese Legation in Tokyo; to conclude a treaty of alliance between the two countries; and to see and learn all that was to be seen and learned. The latter theory is probably the most accurate, for every paper in Japan records how the Prince and his suite have wandered about, investigating the institutions, and studying the results. The information gathered by the King in the South and the Prince in the East, cannot be altogether useless, or forgotten.

Previous to the embarkation of Prince Bhanurangkarn, about the beginning of July, Capt. H. N. Andersen came over to Hongkong to report on the well-known gunboat *Philippine*, which was for sale. After negotiating with the representative of the Spanish owners for some time, he was able to recommend the purchase of this smart and splendidly built craft for the extremely moderate sum of \$120,000. The Prince personally examined the vessel on his arrival, and at once authorised the adoption of Capt. Andersen's recommendation, with the result that the first time in history the *Philippine* of the "White Elephant" flutters over a Siamese war-vessel in these waters. Under Capt. Andersen's instructions the *Philippine* was re-fitted in royal style, and the Royal party will return to Bangkok in the finest vessel that the Siamese fleet numbers. She was to have left here to-day (9th inst.) for Tonquin to receive the royal party on arrival there, but owing to the illness of Prince Bhanurangkarn from malarial fever—which attacked him in Shanghai about a fortnight ago, and for which Drs. Cantle and Cowie are treating him—her departure has been deferred.

It will be of some interest to briefly state who compose the royal Siamese visitors now in our midst. Prince Bhanurangkarn, as stated above, is the King of Siam's second son, younger brother, and right-hand man for As Minister of War he has, although only about thirty-two years of age, introduced great reforms into the army, and with European assistance, has raised it to a comparatively high standard of excellence. Although he has never before been out of his native country, he has acquired a good knowledge of English, and with it the progressive ideas of a Liberal statesman. He possesses in Bangkok a palace which is described as "magnificent, filled with collections of everything Siamese that is rare and beautiful," and he is probably the most popular subject in Siam, and his influence will be a potent one in the coming advancement of that country.

Among the members of his suite are H.R.H. Prince Vatanak, the King's younger half-brother, a Colonel in the army, and an ardent Progressist; H.H. Prince Prisdang, the King's nephew once removed, head of the Post and Telegraphs' department, for three years Siamese Minister in London, and an energetic reformer; H.E. Phya Doche, now a major-general, and not very long ago a pupil at Sandhurst; and three or four other Siamese nobles, the party being conveyed by Mr. J. Stevens, private secretary, formerly of the London Legation.

We learn that the trip to Dai Nippon, excepting for the unfortunate illness of the Prince, has been an all-round success. The Japanese railway systems, military and technical public works, etc., etc., have been carefully examined, and it is probable that another and more permanent mission will shortly leave Siam for the Land of the Rising Sun.

A RAID ON A CHINESE CLUB (?)

THE GAMING HOUSE QUESTION.

Tong Man, Tong Yek, and Ma Chao, who described themselves at the Police Station as carpenter, rope-maker and cook respectively, were arrested at the Hing Kee "Club," 103 Wellington Street, at a quarter to ten last night

by Chinese constables in plain clothes, under the personal direction of Detective Inspector Stanton and Detective-Sergeant McIver. The three prisoners were brought before Mr. Wodehouse at the Police Court this morning (9th inst.) and charged with keeping a public gambling house. Mr. Caldwell, of Messrs. Caldwell and Wilkinson, defended.

P. C. 252 stated that at 9.30 p.m. last night he went in company with other lunkos to 103 Wellington Street, and on going upstairs saw a number of people in a room gambling; some at the *faikau* table, and others at the *faikau* table. The first defendant, Tong Man, appeared to be manager, and the other two were acting as accountants, and the *faikau* table. Witness and the other lunkos who accompanied him were allowed to enter the house without being challenged by the watchman who was posted at the top of the stairs. The watchman evidently had no suspicion, for in addition to entering the room he and his companions witnessed the gambling for about ten minutes, when suddenly the people took flight and tried to bolt. Witness at once arrested the first defendant, and other lunkos seized the other two, one of whom attempted to pick up \$16.51 which were on the *faikau* table. It appeared to him that any one could have entered the house and joined in the game just as he and his companions had done. Witness was a perfect stranger to the house and its keepers. He had never been there before.

P. C. 178 and 223 corroborated the evidence of the first witness. William Stanton, Detective-Inspector, said he organized the raid on the Hing Kee Club, in accordance with recent instructions to prosecute public gambling clubs in that particular neighbourhood. When he entered the room on the first floor, together with Detective Sergeant McIver, he observed the prisoners under arrest, and *faikau* counting-boards and sticks on the tables. The Hing Kee Club had been in existence for about two years. The first floor was protected by a strong iron-barred door, which he caused to be removed to the station, as evidence in the case. He produced papers seized on the premises.

Hung Kwan, Police Court interpreter, said that the account papers produced by the last witness were records of gambling affairs. One of them specially referred to *faikau* gambling.

Mr. Caldwell was about to proceed with cross-examination, when his Worship remanded the case until next Tuesday afternoon.

The Police Court was crowded this afternoon (9th inst.) during the adjourned hearing of the case in which the three managers of the Hing Kee Club were charged before Mr. H. E. Wodehouse with keeping a public gambling-house at 103 Wellington Street.—Mr. Caldwell appeared for the defence.

Detective Inspector Stanton gave evidence as to the existence of gambling, paraphernalia, etc., in the Club, and produced the rules and the books kept by the managers.

Cross-examined—I saw no difference between this place and any other gambling club. The rules found on the wall referred to the place as a society. This is not an informer's case, but purely instituted by the police. I found the three defendants and three others on the premises. I had special instructions to proceed against one or two gambling houses—these clubs—not against this one in particular.

Mr. Caldwell—Didn't you know that there was rather a keen-edged article in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of the 2nd inst. about gambling houses?

Witness—There was an article, but I am not a judge of its character.

Mr. Caldwell—You don't know if your instructions had anything to do with that?

Witness—I would not undertake to say that. His Worship—When you got your instructions the paper was not mentioned?

Witness—The paper was mentioned—I was asked if I had seen the article.

His Worship—What was said besides?

Mr. Caldwell—If we are to have the conversation we must know who the other person was.

Witness—I got my instructions from the Captain Superintendent.

His Worship—And he asked you if you had seen the article?

Witness—Yes, and I said I had.

Mr. Caldwell—But you knew of this law before, as a police officer—you knew there has been a law against gambling-houses all along?

Witness—Yes, like other laws.

Mr. Caldwell—And isn't it the duty of the police to put that law into force without special instructions?

Witness—The subordinates have to get permission from their superior officer; if there is gambling they must report it to the Captain Superintendent, and he issues orders.

To his Worship—The house was well-known to me, and has been going on for two years. I had no special reason for selecting it, except that it was near the Central Station.

The Court interpreter said that the books produced contained the accounts of the winnings at *faikau* for the 6th and 7th months, and for the payments and receipts. The former included provisions, singing, &c. The rent was paid at \$45 per month. The winnings shown in two of the other books amounted to about \$400.

One of the *lunkos*, recalled, said that neither he nor his fellow-constables gambled when they got admission into the house.

That closed the case for the prosecution.—The real defence in this case is that which has been set up in so many cases both before your Worship and your brother magistrates, namely, that this is not a public gambling-house within the meaning of the Ordinances of 1876 and 1888, but that in point of fact it is a club consisting of a certain number of members who, subscribing some three dollars a month, are bound by a number of rules, one of which is that a member may introduce one or more friends. My humble submission on this occasion is exactly the same as I have so often submitted to the Court before—that if this is an institution guided by rules of this kind there is no difference in principle, while there can be none practically, between institutions of this kind and those of a similar character in Hongkong, known as clubs, and frequented by Europeans. It cannot be contended for a moment by any sensible man that in the European clubs a member cannot introduce a friend or friends, who may gamble to their hearts' content within the club's precincts. Why, then, should this extraordinary pressure be brought to bear on the Chinese, if they choose to carry on gambling in houses of a similar kind in their own way? It is perfectly true that these houses are of the humblest character, and that the people who frequent them are humble, but we all know that the Chinese will gamble, no matter what their station in life—whether they are monied merchants or poor coolies—and they will have places to carry it on in.

we have the case of a moderately respectable club or gambling house as the police call it. Can your Worship say on the evidence before you that this establishment—no matter what the police think or know about it—is a public gambling-house within the meaning of the Ordinance? Three *lunkos* have been called by the prosecution, and say that under instructions they went to the place, quite strangers, uninvited, and not being members, and obtained easy access. And what happened? They did not gamble, but they saw others gambling. The law does not lay down that if gambling goes on in a house, and outsiders are allowed to go and look on, it is at all punishable; the gist of the law is that if any person keeps a place where public gambling goes on, or where outsiders can gamble, he is liable. For the sake of argument I will admit that all these things in Court are gambling paraphernalia, and that gambling was going on when the police entered. Are these defendants therefore punishable? Not unless it is proved clearly to the Court that gambling was going on—not among certain unknown persons, but among outsiders. If the police had gambled, they being outsiders, unacquainted with the members, you would have plain proof that public gambling was permitted. There is no proof before you that any outsiders were gambling, and it is for the prosecution to prove, not for me to disprove.

His Worship, in giving his decision, said—I cannot understand what advantage is derived from the institution of prosecutions of this kind until the police are prepared to prove their case. These houses, or so-called clubs, are known to exist all over the Colony; the police are as well aware of it as private individuals. This particular one has been allowed to go on for nearly two years, to the knowledge of the Inspector prosecuting in this case, and without the slightest interference on his or anyone else's part. Any capricious prosecution in the direction of the suppression of gambling appears to me to do much more harm than good, and at any rate, if a prosecution is to be instituted, it is the duty of the police to see that they win their case, and that the evidence they produce is such as will satisfy a magistrate that the house is a public gambling-house. Few of the Chinese know the nice distinctions that exist in English law between what may be called permissible gaming and illicit gaming, and it is very unfortunate when a prosecution is brought in which the Chinese are evidently considerably interested, that the case should break down for want of the evidence necessary to support a conviction. Nothing can be clearer than the law on the subject at the present time. Up to the year of 1888 not only the managers of a public gambling-house were punishable, but also the frequenters. In that year an Ordinance was passed making the keepers alone punishable, and allowing the frequenters to go free. What is called common gaming—as distinguished from public gaming,—is where gaming is carried on by limited numbers, and in places where the general public have no access, and this is not prohibited in this Colony; public gaming is the only form of gambling forbidden by law. And the essence of that species of gaming is that the house kept for the purpose is a house where any of the public have access, and freedom to gamble, and not merely a limited number. I am prepared to say that, if proper evidence were brought—that is to say, if the prosecution were carefully conducted—any one of these clubs are not public gambling-houses, but the onus of proof that they are lies on the prosecution. In this case there is not the slightest evidence to show that any outsiders were gambling; it is shown that outsiders could obtain admission, but it does not follow that they could also gamble—the attempt was not made, so that it is impossible to say whether it would have been successful or not. 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ports, and the capital as well. Where then do Russian commercial interests derive their source? Our readers can judge for themselves. It is of course feasible enough that these steamers are intended as a connecting link, or feeder, for the Trans-Siberian Railway, which may, possibly, be completed in the spring of 1891. The machinations of Russia's capitalist may picture to themselves huge goods trains carrying, to and from Europe, by the Trans-Siberian Railroad, at least two-thirds of the enormous commerce which now finds its way eastward and westward, via the Suez Canal, in British, French, and German bottoms. But it is difficult to reconcile such a scheme with the important utterances of the Tsar's councillors, made at the time His Imperial Majesty sanctioned the construction of this railway.

The completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway will cause a tremendous revolution in Far Eastern affairs, politically and possibly commercially; and it behooves us to weigh these facts thoroughly; for where some may gain, others will undoubtedly lose. Russia, however, appears to have all to gain and but little to lose.

A NEW SOURCE OF REVENUE.

The frantic rush for shares in that recently collapsed institution, the Commercial Bank Lottery, proves, says the Sydney Bulletin, that Australia has been made respectable by Act of Parliament. The gambling spirit is fixed in the constitution of humanity, and the chances are that it will endure as long as the human race holds out; and the East Man will want to toss up with the scaphism amid the ruins of the earth before he takes his departure and leaves an empty planet whirling uselessly in space. Gambling goes on as persistently and almost as extensively as in the days when lotteries were a recognized source of revenue, and almost every country in the civilized world, and the man who strikes his downward on the horse which regularly comes in last goes to wreck quite as fast as his ancestor did in the days when the world was not so moral as it has now become. So long as there is anything left to gamble about gambling is not likely to become extinct, and so long as there are two dogs in all the five continents to run races against each other, or two spiders to gallop across two separate hot plates, or two birds sitting on a fence so as to away first, it is an open question which will argue about the spinning of a wheel, and then make a bet about it, and for a dictionary to settle the point as long as there is a single live animal remaining, and one human being in its vicinity to shoot at it, and another to make a wager that he won't hit it, this universal vice will prosper and be a great and honoured institution. And even if cards and dice were abolished, and horse-racing and professional cricket and sculling were extinct, and fan-tan and the Chinese game, and invented it were thrown into the sea, and the book-maker were dead, and the old metal and the church broken up and sold for old metal, and the word competition were both wiped out, and the Stock Exchange, and the man who makes a "corner" in wheat, and the pious broker who condemns horse-gambling at the religious conference makes his pile by holding the stakes in the share-lottery, and the prize-fighter, and the speculator who floats a new building society and the wild-cat mine, and the man who "engineers" the loan in a hustled South American republic were dumped into one common grave, gambling would be no nearer its end than it is to-day. If there is nothing else left to bet about, men will bet on the existence of a material hell, and the old sin will go ahead as before.

Therefore, as this offence seems past remedy, it is worth while considering whether it might not be as well to make gambling a State monopoly, and run the inevitable sin on a profitable basis. So long as rum, tobacco, and opium are three conspicuous pillars of the State, there is no reason why gambling should not make a fourth, and moreover, as sin of one kind and another is the cause of at least five-sixths of the public expenditure of the world it seems unreasonable that the revenue of the State should contribute so much to the revenue of the State. If the State lottery were re-established and all other forms of gambling suppressed so far as the law could possibly reach them, the proceeds of the monopoly would build the railways and construct the public works of Australasia to the end of time, and would gradually wipe out the burden of past indebtedness, without any increase of public immorality. By merely turning the evil instincts of humanity into a new channel an enormous saving would be effected, and the money which the nation perishes in throwing away in games of chance would revert to the nation in a new form the community at large would enjoy that excitement which it craves for gratis. Gambling, under present conditions, is a desperately expensive amusement, and the amount which is directly and inevitably lost by the speculative multitude, is even in a profusely moral community, pretty nearly enough to run a Government. The total loss takes five per cent. of the money that passes through it, and as the same money passes through it over and over again, it is only a question of time till it takes the lot, and the total loss, whether lawful or not, is everywhere. The bookmaker often cleans out the public even faster, than his mechanical rival. Horse-racing, from first to last, is gambling pure and simple, and it is a process by which months of enormous expenditure are required to supply five minutes of wild excitement and rule and general profanity. The man who burned the temple of Ephesus struck a really simple and inexpensive amusement compared to the man who established the Derby or the Melbourne Cup. As for the fan-tan expert, he runs an entertainment which is probably more costly, for its size, than any of the others; and the illiterate blunderer who pounds the other illiterate blunderer for £300 a side, though possibly a less extravagant game, takes out the three penny worth of excitement, and bling machine than the rest. Under present conditions the country pays for its gambling at least the other fifteen pence in miscellaneous amusements, and a State lottery honestly conducted, and taking five or ten per cent. of the money subscribed, for national purposes, would be a good exchange for the comprehensive stupidity and villainy of the present system. Moreover, the scheme we advocate has other moral advantages. Apparently the present system is tolerated because it is felt that more

kind will gamble to the bitter end; but if the evil passion is directed into a new channel a good many of its worst features may be got rid of. The State will then have a direct interest in the abolition of the fan-tan expert, and there will be a better chance of that sudden death being relegated to the wash-tub or depilation to the tea-plant in his native land. The bookmaker may be diverted to some useful calling along with the jockey, the trainer, the tout, and the tipster whose unintelligible advertisements set forth that, in return for a reasonable fee, he is prepared to supply information which somebody will presently get wrecked upon. The host of indescribable hangers-on who make a precarious living out of the turf may also be transferred to other paths of usefulness; and the ponderous blunderer may be successfully prohibited from whaling his fellow man when the apricot which keeps the blunderer going finds a new and more lawful outlet. Unless it can be demonstrated that all these and many more of their kind are reputable and valuable citizens, we claim that the change we suggest is conceived in the best interests of public morality.

We are well aware that a shriek of anger and derision from the Church at large will greet these proposals, but while the Church continues to live so largely and idly on lotteries and raffish and other sinful devices, not to mention the gifts of the gamblers, who are among its chief supporters, it has little reason to complain if the State chooses to do so. Moreover, if the Church has devised nothing since the days of the Crusades which promised in the least degree to supply that craving for excitement which is rooted in the human soul, and that old diversion proved so unsatisfactory and unprofitable, it is at least long since ceased to be regarded as a rational amusement. The world has today resolved that a life of humble plain respectability is too maddening in its colourless monotony to be endured, and it is always suffering from the desire to go out and do something to prevent the moss growing on its weary, torpid soul. It is used to saunter forth and kill somebody in times of mental exhaustion, but this light entertainment has lost much of its popularity, and is now regarded as a business instead of a recreation. It grew excited over wild-bent fights, and public flogging, and hangings, and refreshed itself by watching men pound each other to death, but all these things have fallen off more or less. It has been looking for and finding some form of diversion—generally a sinful one—ever since it was first furnished with intelligence, but gambling has outlasted all the rest. Respectability is a solemn, portentous thing, and as it has consistently refused to be respectable, I want to be amused, and a tall, black hat and a funeral are not thrilling enough for the purpose. And, therefore, despite the protests ceaselessly issued by the spectre of Respectability, the larger part of the human race keeps on gambling as the readiest means of escape from its own weariness, and as the evil seems to defy all remedy, we suggest that it should be made, if possible, a profitable and agreeable sin, instead of being a profane and riotous offence and a dead loss as well.

CONSUMPTION, Wasting Diseases, and General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites; the one supplying strength and flesh, the others giving nerve power and acting as a tonic to the digestion and entire system. But in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. "Scott's Emulsion" is perfectly palatable, and is easily digested even by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ld.), agents in Hongkong and China.—Advt.

Today's Advertisements.

FOR NINGPO AND SHANGHAI. THE Steamship "NINGPO." Captain R. Köhler, will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 10 A.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, 11th September, 1890. [1286]

STEAM TO MANILA, VIA AMOY. THE Steamship "NANZING." Captain Galworthy, will be despatched as above, on MONDAY, the 15th September, at 3 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Agents. Hongkong, 11th September, 1890. [124]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUZ CANAL. THE Steamship "ALBANY." Captain Porter, will be despatched for the above Port, on the 21st instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co. Agents. Hongkong, 11th September, 1890. [1036]

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. THE Steamship "QUEEN MARGARET" will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at DAYLIGHT. For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co. Agents. Hongkong, 11th September, 1890. [1262]

PUBLIC AUCTION OF HIGH CLASS FURNITURE, &c. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Seymour Terrace, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock, SATINWOOD DRAWING ROOM SUITE, WALNUT POLISHED SOLID TEAK DINING SUITE, MANTELPiece, OVERMANTLES, VELVET PILE and BRUSSELS CARPETS, BRASS FENDERS, TILE GRATES and HEARTH, GILT CHAIRS, BILLIARD FURNITURE, WORCESTER-WARE, DINNER SET, DESERT SET and BREAKFAST SET, GLASS WARE and ELECTRO PLATE, PICTURES and ORNAMENTS, NICKEL and ENAMEL & MARBLE CLO. KS. &c., &c., &c.

All in good order and nearly new. The above will be on view on Wednesday, the 11th inst. Terms—Cash before delivery. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Auctioneers. Hongkong, 11th September, 1890. [1285]

Under the distinguished Patronage of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (Hon. FRANCIS FLEMING) and a Host of Civil, Military and Naval Dignitaries. Mr. Percival Spencer, THE FAMOUS LONDON AERONAUT, (old Medallist, B.S., G.B.) will on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., AT THE RACE COURSE, HAPPY VALLEY, give a BALLOON AND PARACHUTE PERFORMANCE, with his new Monster Balloon, with which he will ascend to a height of several thousand feet, throw himself into space, and after having fallen for some hundreds of feet, like a thunderbolt, open his Parachute and descend safely to earth in sight of the spectators. During the AFTERNOON the interesting process of inflating the Aerostat will be explained, and Visitors will have an opportunity of seeing the intricate Machinery of a Balloon of the most modern type. Balloons in the shape of Grotesque Figures, Lions, Tigers, Tortoises, &c., &c., and a large number of Pilot Balloons will ascend. The Bank of the A. & S. Highlanders will play choice Selections during the afternoon. Refreshments of the best kind provided by the Hongkong Hotel. Admission from 2 p.m. Mr. Spencer will ascend at about 4.30 p.m. CHARGES FOR ADMISSION. Reserved Seats or the Grand Stand, \$2.00 First Class Promenade, 1.00 Second do do, 50 Third Enclosure, 25 Fourth do, 10 Children under 12 and Members of H.M. Forces below the rank of Officer, half price to the three first named places. Separate Seats at \$1 each for Chinese ladies and gentlemen. The whole of the Race Course and Inner Oval have been placed at the disposal of Mr. Spencer, and no one will be allowed thereon unless provided with a Ticket. Hongkong, 11th September, 1890. [1257]

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have now opened out in the GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT our first delivery of Goods for AUTUMN WEAR, comprising:—SCARFS, SCARVES, SCARVES, in new shapes and patterns. CASHMERE and MERINO HALF-HOSE, a large assortment. SILK and SPUN SILK SOCKS, for evening wear. MERINO and CASHMERE VES & PANTS. NEW SHAPES in COLLARS. THE DOUGLAS HOPETOWN, CANNES, SAN REMO, &c., &c. A wonderfully cheap line of WHITE SHIRTS, price \$14 per dozen. Single and Double TERA HATS. FINE HATS, newest shapes and colours. WHITE HUCKSKIN TENNIS SHOES. WHITE CANVAS TENNIS SHOES. BROWN CANVAS TENNIS SHOES. (PLAIN FED RUBBER SOLES). A large assortment of WALKING STICKS. FOOT-BALL and ROWING JERSEYS. WHITE LAMBS WOOL SWEATERS.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ltd.) Hongkong, 4th September, 1890.

MARINE HOTEL

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that THE MARINE HOTEL is NOW OPEN. THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya West, opposite the OH P. & O. Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the Largest European Hotels—the BEDROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c., are commodious, well Ventilated and well Furnished, and are suitable for Single or Married Persons. THE DINING ROOM is large and looks on the Harbour. THE TABLE D'HOTE will be supplied with the best market can provide. The BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and are fitted up in superior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES. WINES and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brands only will be supplied. The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, heaping to give every satisfaction. JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor. Hongkong, 11th August, 1890. [475]

CHINA TRADING INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE. THE GENERAL DIVIDEND declared for the year ended April 30th last, at the rate of \$4 per Share of \$25 is now payable. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Company's Office for Warrants. W. H. RAY, Secretary. Hongkong, 11th September, 1890. [1287]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "QUEEN MARGARET," FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENANG AND SINGAPORE. CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M. TO-MORROW. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 18th inst., will be subject to rent. All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 18th inst., or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 11th September, 1890. [1260]

THE SHAMEN HOTEL

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON. THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors. The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East. The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands. Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only. C. BOND, Manager. Hongkong, 14th July, 1890. [1047]

Drop from the Clouds.



Under the distinguished Patronage of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (Hon. FRANCIS FLEMING) and a Host of Civil, Military and Naval Dignitaries. Mr. Percival Spencer, THE FAMOUS LONDON AERONAUT, (old Medallist, B.S., G.B.) will on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., AT THE RACE COURSE, HAPPY VALLEY, give a BALLOON AND PARACHUTE PERFORMANCE, with his new Monster Balloon, with which he will ascend to a height of several thousand feet, throw himself into space, and after having fallen for some hundreds of feet, like a thunderbolt, open his Parachute and descend safely to earth in sight of the spectators. During the AFTERNOON the interesting process of inflating the Aerostat will be explained, and Visitors will have an opportunity of seeing the intricate Machinery of a Balloon of the most modern type. Balloons in the shape of Grotesque Figures, Lions, Tigers, Tortoises, &c., &c., and a large number of Pilot Balloons will ascend. The Bank of the A. & S. Highlanders will play choice Selections during the afternoon. Refreshments of the best kind provided by the Hongkong Hotel. Admission from 2 p.m. Mr. Spencer will ascend at about 4.30 p.m. CHARGES FOR ADMISSION. Reserved Seats or the Grand Stand, \$2.00 First Class Promenade, 1.00 Second do do, 50 Third Enclosure, 25 Fourth do, 10 Children under 12 and Members of H.M. Forces below the rank of Officer, half price to the three first named places. Separate Seats at \$1 each for Chinese ladies and gentlemen. The whole of the Race Course and Inner Oval have been placed at the disposal of Mr. Spencer, and no one will be allowed thereon unless provided with a Ticket. Hongkong, 11th September, 1890. [1257]

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HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour, any of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention. In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction. E. GILLIES, Secretary. Hongkong, 25th August, 1890. [15]

Geo. Fendwick & Co., LIMITED.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI. ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL CONTRACTORS, &c. Established 1880. Hongkong, 20th January, 1890. [15]

Intimations.

NOTICE. A SPECIAL Session of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace will be held in the Justice's Room, at the Magistracy, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of MONDAY, the 15th day of September, A.D. 1890, for the purpose of considering an application from ANNE YOUNG for a publican's licence to sell and retail intoxicating liquors at house No. 284, Queen's Road West, under the sign of "The Welcome at Home." H. F. WODEHOUSE, Police Magistrate. Magistracy, Hongkong, 5th September, 1890. [1277]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Ordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1890. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 20th September, both days inclusive. DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 6th September, 1890. [171]

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce will be held on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at the City Hall, at 4 o'clock p.m., to nominate a Member of the Chamber for election to the Legislative Council. By Order, F. HENDERSON, Secretary. Hongkong, 8th September, 1890. [1276]

NOTICE.

HEREBY beg to notify the Public that I have appointed Messrs. EDWARD BENEFICE & BROTHER, No. 25, Great Jones Street, New York, Sole Agents for the sale of my goods, such as GINGER, CUMQUATS, LICHEES, SWEET MEATS, etc., in the United States of America. CHY LOONG, Canton, Honam, 34 Old China Street. Canton, 1st September, 1890. [1272]

CAUTION TO SHIPOWNERS AND CAPTAINS.

RAHTIEN'S ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITIONS. Other notices than our original Manufacture are now being sold. The genuine and only Composition connected with Mr. RAHTIEN himself is RAHTIEN'S ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITIONS, and packages are marked with these words and Trade Mark an open hand in red. REJECT ALL OTHERS. Agents in Hongkong, F. BLACKHEAD & Co. Hongkong, 26th July, 1890. [1093]

W. S. MARTEN, ARTISTIC DECORATOR, AND HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT, 2, DUDDELL STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [574]

TO LET UNFURNISHED, From August 1st.

TWO GOOD ROOMS, with Bath Room, in the Caine Road. Rent moderate. Splendid View of the Harbour. Apply to W. S. MARTEN, 2, Duddell Street. Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. [999]

Dr. Knorr's ANTI-PYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains four times.) IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHOUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTI-PYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters. Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations! Hongkong, 20th May, 1890. [424]

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS, No. 42, Queen's Road Central.

CAROLINEUM AVENARIUS, (REGISTERED). AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle. May be used to Beams, Floors, Walls, Ceilings, Wooden Ornaments, Eaves, Roofs, Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground. Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and bricks. White ants do not touch wood painted with Carolineum Avenarius. Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials from living authorities. Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net. Price 5/- per cask. For further particulars, apply to SCHEELE & Co., Sole Agents, No. 16, Stanley Street. Hongkong, 2nd December, 1890. [59]

Masonic.

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 5th September, 1890. [1266]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend. Hongkong, 6th September, 1890. [1270]

Insurance.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1825.

INVESTED FUNDS £7,000,000. SIG. ANNUAL INCOME £900,000. SIG.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SHANGHAI: R. F. WAINWRIGHT, Esq., AUGUSTUS WHITE, Esq., F. H. BELL, Esq., (NEIL MACLEOD), Esq., M.D., Medical Officer. W. T. PHIPPS, Esq., Chief Agent.

AGENTS:

Amoy—Messrs. Brown & Co. Canton—Messrs. Rowe & Co. Chefoo—Messrs. Cornaby & Co. Fanchow—Messrs. Philipps & Co. Hankow—W. F. Sharp, Esq. Kobe—Messrs. Brown & Co. Nankai—China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd. Newchwang—Messrs. Bannin & Co. Ningbo—Messrs. Kutzau & Co. Peking—Dr. Dudgeon, Medical Officer. Swatow—Messrs. Bradley & Co. Tientsin—Messrs. Wilson & Co. Yokohama—Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co. The Standard is an old and wealthy Scottish Office, well-known throughout India and the East, and has acquired a marked character for sound and liberal management. ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong, Standard Life Office. 982-5

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates. REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [56]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates. REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [57]

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000. The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies. WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary. HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST. Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [217]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED). CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000. \$833,333-33. EQUAL TO RESERVE FUND \$318,000-00. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. LEE SING, Esq., LO YUK MOON, Esq., LOU TSO SHUN, Esq. MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST. Hongkong, 17th December, 1889. [230]

Hotels.

THE HOTEL MARINA. THIS strictly FIRST CLASS HOTEL, now moored in the Harbour of Victoria, offers guests exceptional advantages for Healthfulness and Refreshing breezes: the avoidance of street noises, and unwholesome odours, &c. Grand Promenade Deck, Art. Dining Room, Ladies' Parlor, Billiard & Reading Rooms, Commodious Bedrooms, with separate Bathroom and Verandah to each. The Table d'Hôte is unexcelled. The Hotel Launch runs regularly to and from Peddar's Wharf and the Hotel Free of Charge; for time table see Bill. ANDREW FOSTER, Manager. Hongkong, 13th August, 1890. [1178]

MACAO ROTISSERIE, Nos. 2 & 4, RUA FORMOSA.

BEST BRANDS OF WINES and SPIRITS. Tiffins and Dinners to order. MISS C. PALMER, Proprietrix. Macao, 10th August, 1890. [1197]

THE BOA VISTA, BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS House, situated on the sea shore in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao, and commanding an admirable view facing the South, was OPENED as a HOTEL on the 1st July. Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with excellent cuisine and choice wines. Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths. Large and well Ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar. A small dairy is attached to the premises. Mrs. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS, Proprietress. [978]

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, 225 per cent.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, New Issue—
 \$200 per share, sellers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$101 per
 share, buyers.
 China Trade Insurance Company—\$70 per
 share, sales and sellers.
 North China Insurance—Tis. 340 per share,
 sellers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$117½ per
 share, buyers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tis. 70 per
 share, buyers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tis. 150
 per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$362½ per
 share, sellers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$88 per share,
 sellers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$66
 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.
 —\$35 per share, sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$119
 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$180 per share,
 sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures
 —\$101.
 Indochina Steam Navigation Company,
 Limited—25 per cent. discount, buyers.
 Duple Steamship Company—\$34 per share,
 sellers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$172
 per share, buyers.
 Lion Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$112
 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$100 per share,
 sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited
 —\$100 per share.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$10 per
 share, sellers.
 A. & Watson & Co., Limited—\$24 per share,
 buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent.
 premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent.
 premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent.
 premium.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company,
 Limited—\$118 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25
 per share, nominal.
 Bunton and Seng Lee Sui Saman Mining Co.
 —\$5 per share, buyers.
 The Ruby Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$150 per share,
 sell.
 Imuris Mining Co., Ltd.—\$9 per share, sales and
 sellers.
 The Imperial Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$123
 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
 Company—\$77 per share, buyers.
 Tientsin Coal Mining Co.—\$230 per share,
 buyers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co.,
 Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.
 The Liong Pong Planting Co., Limited—\$13
 per share, sell.
 H. G. Brown & Co., Ltd.—\$52 per share, buyers.
 The "Kung Kuan" Planting Co., Ltd.—\$10 per
 share, sellers.
 Cribb & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
 The Austin Arms, Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.
 —50 per cent. dis. sellers (fully paid up).
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share,
 sellers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—
 \$18 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$28 per share,
 buyers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$93
 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$6
 per share, sellers.
 Geo. Ferwick & Co., Limited—\$35 per share,
 nominal.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$32 per
 share, sellers.
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$20 per
 share, sellers.
 The Lubek Planting Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share,
 buyers.
 The Laming Planting Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share,
 sellers.
 The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$4
 per share, sellers.
 The Sigma Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share,
 buyers.
 The Siam Hotel Co., Ltd.—nominal.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$19
 per share, sellers.
 The Trust and Loan Co. of China and Japan—
 \$19 per share.
 The Hongkong Marine, Limited—par, nominal.

EXCHANGE.
 ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/4
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/9½
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9½
 Credits at 4 months' sight 3/10½
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/10½
 ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 4/7
 Bank Bills, on demand 4/7
 Credits at 4 months' sight 4/6
 On India, T. T. 2/20
 On Demand 2/20
 ON SYDNEY.—Bank, T. T. 7/2
 Private, 30 days' sight 7/3

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Parkour*,
 with the outward English mail, left Singapore on
 the 8th instant at 9.30 a.m., and may be
 expected here on or about the 13th.
THE AMERICAN MAIL.
 The P. & M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*,
 with mails, left from San Francisco to 23rd
 ultimo, will leave Yokohama to-morrow (the 12th
 inst.), and may be expected here on or about the
 18th.
THE INDIAN MAIL.
 The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wing-
 tang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore at 3 p.m. on
 the 8th instant, and may be expected here on the
 14th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Ancona*,
 left Nagasaki on the 10th instant at 5.30 p.m.,
 and is due here on the 14th.
 The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Para-
 clus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 9th
 instant, and is due here on the 15th.
 The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s
 steamer *Melpomene*, from Bombay, left Singa-
 pore on the 10th instant, and is expected here
 on the 16th.
 The "Union" line steamer *Kara*, left Singa-
 pore on the 10th instant, and may be expected
 here on or about the 17th.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Tehran* left
 Bombay on the 6th instant at 2 p.m., and may
 be expected here on or about the 24th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
 HAIPHONG, French steamer, 874, Fernand, 11th
 Sept.—Haiphong 7th Sept. General.
 Messageries Maritimes.
 FOOKSANG, British steamer, 991, H. W. Hogg,
 11th Sept.—Chinkiang 7th Sept. General.
 Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 NAMKIANG, British steamer, 999, Thos. Hamlin,
 11th Sept.—Penang and Singapore 3rd
 Sept. General.
 QUERN MARGARET, British steamer, 1,732, R.
 Wilson, 11th Sept.—Singapore 4th Sept.
 General.
 NANCY, Danish brigantine, 224, Pedersen, 11th
 Sept.—Menado and Gorontalo 17th Aug.
 Wood and Rattan.—Russell & Co.
 VIKLO, German steamer, 573, Johannsen, 11th
 Sept.—Hollow 10th September, General.
 Melchers & Co.
 TARAPACA, British bark, 495, H. Kennett, 11th
 Sept.—Sandakan 25th August, Timber.—
 Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DEPARTURES.
 September 11, Congo, French str. for Saigon, &c.
 September 11, *Ironadady*, French steamer, for
 Shanghai.
 September 11, *Devastation*, British steamer, for
 Bangkok.
 September 11, *Para Chem K'iao*, British str.,
 for Swatow, &c.
 September 11, *Breconshire*, British steamer, for
 Bangkok.
 September 11, *Kwanglee*, Chinese steamer, for
 Whampoa.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVALS.
 Per *Fooktang*, str., from Chinkiang—24
 Chinese.
 Per *Haiphong*, str., from Haiphong—Mr.
 Coutel, and 27 Chinese.
 Per *Namkiang*, str., from Penang, &c.—48
 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
 Per *Glenavon*, str., for Manila—3 Chinese.
 Per *Diamond*, str., for Amoy, &c.—2 Europeans
 and 100 Chinese.
 Per *Peking*, str., for Shanghai—40 Chinese.
 Per *Thales*, str., for Swatow, &c.—1 Euro-
 pean and 400 Chinese.
 Per *Cochin*, str., for Port Darwin, &c.—7
 Europeans and 16 Chinese.
 Per *Devastation*, str., for Bangkok—1 Euro-
 pean and 10 Chinese.
 Per *Para Chem K'iao*, str., for Swatow, &c.—
 50 Chinese.
 Per *Traquaddy*, str., from Hongkong for
 Shanghai—Mr. A. Duer, for Yokohama;
 Baron G. de Gunzburg, and Mr. S. Komuro.
 From Alexandria for Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs.
 Korosowicz, infant and governess. From Mar-
 seilles for Yokohama—Mr. Matsugata, T. Toyoda,
 J. Leubacher, K. Asaba, Yokomori, I. Toyoda,
 Takami, and T. Tada. From Singapore—Mr.
 and Mrs. Downing, and Mr. Watson.
 Per *Congo*, str., from Hongkong for Singapore.
 Mr. K. Basak. For Marseilles—Mr. W. B.
 Yeung.

REPORTS.
 The German steamer *Velox* reports that
 she left Hainan on the 10th instant. Had light
 north-east winds and sea with fine weather.
 The British steamer *Fooktang* reports that
 she left Chinkiang on the 7th instant. Had
 moderate north-east winds and fine weather.
 On the 8th, passed the steamer *Canton*, from
 Hongkong to Shanghai, and the steamer
Sin Nansing, from Foochow to Shanghai.
 The British steamer *Namkiang* reports that
 she left Penang and Singapore on the 3rd
 instant. From Singapore to Cape Padaran had
 light south-west winds and fine weather; then
 wind increased gradually to strong gale with
 high confused sea and fierce squalls with rain at
 short intervals, continuing same to northward of
 Paracels, when gale gradually decreased, and
 wind backed to north-east; and sea fell
 continuing north-east swell to port, barometer
 from Cape Padaran between 29.50 and 29.60
 steady.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE
 for Swatow and Bangkok—Per *Kong Beng*
 to-morrow, the 12th instant, at 8.30 A.M.
 For Swatow, Amoy, and Tamsui—Per *Hai-
 lung* to-morrow, the 12th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Kuchinotsu—Per *Norden* to-morrow,
 the 12th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Swatow and Shanghai—Per *Taiyang* to-
 morrow, the 12th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
 For Amoy and Straits—Per *Namkiang* to-
 morrow, the 12th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
 For Saigon—Per *Chusan* to-morrow, the
 12th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STEAMERS.
 ARRATON APCAR, British steamer, 1,392,
 Spence, 6th Sept.—Calcutta 21st August,
 Penang 23rd, and Singapore 31st, Opium
 and General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
 BELLOC, British steamer, 4,695, W. H. Walker,
 6th Sept.—San Francisco 12th Aug., and
 Yokohama 31st, Mails and General.—O.
 & S. S. Co.
 BENVENUE, British steamer, 1,497, R. Thomson,
 9th Sept.—Kobe 4th Sept. General.—Gibb,
 Livingston & Co.
 CHEANG HYE TANG, British steamer, 922, W. M.
 Scott, 1st Sept.—Singapore 24th August,
 Planks and Cotton.—Bun Hin Chan.
 CHEANG CHEW, British steamer, 1,213, F. Webb,
 24th August—Amoy 22nd August, Ballast.
 —Bun Hin Chan.
 CHEANG HOCK KIAN, British steamer, 956, John
 S. W. Grenfell, 20th August—Singapore,
 and Hollow 19th August, General.—Bun
 Hin.
 CHINA, German steamer, 1,090, H. Bertelsen,
 9th Sept.—Salmon 4th September, Rice
 and Fish.—Tung Kee.
 CRUBAN, German steamer, 613, W. Wendt, 8th
 Sept.—Salmon 3rd September, General.—
 Melchers & Co.
 CICKRO, British steamer, 1,030, A. George, 30th
 August—Pekalongan 21st August, Sugar.
 —Butterfield & Swire.
 DAPHNE, German steamer, 1,669, T. Voss, 8th
 Sept.—Hamburg, and Singapore 2nd Sept.,
 General.—Stemsen & Co.
 FAME, British steamer, 1,177, W. W. Allan—
 Hongkong Government tender.
 HAIOLOLO, British steamer, 783, F. D. Goddard,
 9th Sept.—Tamsui 5th Sept., Amoy 7th,
 and Swatow 8th, General.—D. Lapsrak
 & Co.
 KONG BENO, British steamer, 762, Jones, 5th
 Sept.—Bangkok 20th August, General.—
 Yuen Fat Hong.
 MAIROO, Chinese steamer, 1,244, W. H. Loo,
 7th Sept.—Chefoo 1st Sept., Beans.—C. M.
 S. N. Co.
 MURAKI, Japanese steamer, 2,080, F. J.
 Sommer, 2nd Sept.—Nagasaki 28th Aug.,
 Coal.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

HONGKONG—STEAMERS.
Continued.
 NORDEN, Norwegian steamer, 1,483, C. Nielsen,
 9th Sept.—Kuchinotsu 4th Sept., Coals.—
 Captain.
 MOUNT HEBRON, British steamer, 1,668, Elliott,
 19th August—Haiphong 12th August, Bal-
 last.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 NISAM, British steamer, 1,615, Charles Gadd,
 7th Sept.—Bombay 21st August, and Singa-
 pore 1st Sept. General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani,
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 TAILER, German steamer, 828, Schuldt, 8th
 Sept.—Singapore 2nd Sept. General.—Bun
 Hin Chan.
 TAINANG, British steamer, 1,150, H. W. Jackson,
 10th Sept.—Whampoa 10th Sept. General.
 —Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.
 ANNIE STAFFORD, British bark, 1,297, Chas. S.
 Robinson, 20th July—New York 20th
 March, Petroleum.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
 ASSVIA, British bark, 1,148, Wm. W. Leary,
 9th August—Shanghai 13th July, Ballast.
 —Melchers & Co.
 CAMELOT, British bark, 370, Murphy, 3rd
 Sept.—Singapore 26th August, Timber.—
 Captain.
 CHARON WATTANA, Siamese bark, 656, W. L.
 Cain, 1st Sept.—Wah Hin 13th August,
 Timber and Sapwood.—Captain.
 CONSTANCE, British ship, 1,092, P. R. Fingley,
 4th Sept.—New York 28th April, Paradise.
 —Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 LUKKOWIN, Chinese bark 457, Opium Examina-
 tion h.k. Stonecutters' Island—Chinese
 Customs.
 ESCORT, American bark, 634, Lyle, 27th Aug.
 —Rajing 7th August, Timber.—Chinese.
 GALVESTON, German bark, 619, Jacobsen, 19th
 August—Amoy 2nd August, Ballast.
 —Order.
 GEORGE SKOLFIELD, American ship, 1,276, A.
 S. Dunning, 11th July—New York 7th
 Feb., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.
 J. D. BISCHOFF, German ship, 1,808, H. Meyer,
 7th August—Cardiff 3rd April, Coals.—
 Order.
 LANCEFIELD, British bark, 994, Burns, 7th
 August—New York 7th March, Kerosene
 Oil.—Order.
 MAROON British bark, 362, James Cummins,
 11th August—Shanghai 7th (W.A.), 9th July,
 Sandalwood.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 N. B. LEWIS, British ship, 1,325, B. F. Gullion,
 9th Sept.—Shanghai 1st August, Wool and
 Sugar Brail.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.
 OSAR, British bark, 517, Jones, 2nd Sept.—
 Cebu 14th August, Sugar.—Wieler & Co.
 PENHAW, British bark, 729, T. Inokuy, 10th
 Sept.—Camagong (Philippine Islands) 27th
 August, Logwood.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 RICHARD PARSONS, American bark, 1,116, Geo.
 A. Freeman, 22nd June—New York 19th
 Feb., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.
 SARA MERSEDES, Peruvian schooner, 245, A.
 Munstgin, 4th July—Salmon 27th June,
 Rica.—Captain.
 SINTRAM, American ship, 1,590, Woodside, 20th
 August—Russell & Co.
 WALTER SIERGIED, British bark, 334, Law-
 rence, 6th Sept.—Newchwang 17th August,
 Beans.—Butterfield & Swire.
 WM. LE LACHEUR, British bark, 575, E. Warner,
 19th June—Laguamanoc 9th June, Wood.
 —Wieler & Co.

Intimations.

INTIMATION.

F. Blackhead & Co.,
 SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
 AND
 PROVISION MERCHANTS,
 NAVY CONTRACTORS,
 AND
 GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
 No. 11, Praya Central,
 (Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS
 for
RAHTJEN'S
GENUINE
COMPOSITION
 FOR
 THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.
 HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manu-
 factured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.
 CARBOLINEUM AVEHARIUM
 PRESERVATIVE AGAINST
 ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.



SAPOLIO
 ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S
 SAPOLIO
 OR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES.
 CHR. MOTZ & Co. BORDEAUX CLARETS.
 MAX HAASEN'S FRANKFURT ON M.
 CONSERVED MEATS,
 VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.
 CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hem-
 mers.
 SWEDISH TAR and OREGON PINE
 LUMBER.
 FLENSBURG STOCKBEER.
 ENGINEERS' and BLACKSMITHS'
 MACHINERY AND TOOLS.
 EVERY KIND OF
 SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
 ALWAYS IN STOCK
 AT
 REASONABLE PRICES.
 ALL KINDS OF
COALS
 SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE
 Hongkong, 26th June, 1889. [130]

NOTICE.
 JYVE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS
 COMPANY, LIMITED.
 JYVE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR
 ANTISEPTIC PAINT.
 THE Undersigned have this day been
 appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of
 these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and
 are prepared to supply quantities to suit
 purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special
 Terms for Shipboard and Large Orders.
 S. ROBERT KAWLSON, C.B., Chief
 Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board,
 London, says
 "It is the best Disinfectant in use."
 W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
 Bank Buildings,
 Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [13]

Intimations.

CAPTAIN GEORGE TAYLOR,
 INLAND SEA AND JAPAN COAST PILOT.
 Telegraphic Address: POWERS,
 Nagasaki.
 Hongkong, 8th April, 1890. [57]

A. G. GORDON & CO.,
 LIMITED.
 ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS,
 GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT
 CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COM-
 MISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON
 AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.
 WORKS:
 BOWANGTON, EAST POINT.
 OFFICE:
 9, PRAYA CENTRAL.
 STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.
 Hongkong, 1st May, 1890. [54]

PURE ICE.
 IN from two to three minutes, by the Pulsome-
 ter, Engineering Co.'s Champion Hand Ice-
 Making Machines.
 NO FREEZING POWDERS REQUIRED.
 Will Ice Cakes in one minute, and make
 Block Ice and Ice Cream, Ice Sparkling Wines,
 Soda Water, Beer, &c.
 The No. 1 Machine is very portable and
 compact—Measures only 24" by 18" by 12".
 The No. 2 Machine can be seen and tried, and
 prices ascertained at the Office, No. 12,
 D'Agular Street.
 All Machines tested by actual Ice-making
 before delivery.
 G. RENNIE STEWART,
 Agent, Hongkong.
 Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1231]

J. & R. HARVEY & Co.,
 DUNDASHILL DISTILLERY, GLASGOW.
 Established 1770.
 SCOTCH WHISKIES.
 Finest Pure Malt Scotch Whisky.
 O.H.M. Old Highland Malt Whisky.
 F.O.S. Fine Old Scotch Whisky.
 V.O.S. Very Old Scotch Whisky.
 MESSRS. HARVEY & Co.'s Pure Malt
 Whiskies have for over fifty years com-
 manded the largest sale in the English Market
 OF ANY WHISKY made in Scotland, and
 being thoroughly matured in Sherry Wood are
 very mild and mellow, and are confidently
 recommended where a Pure, Wholesome Spirit
 is desired.
 Over one million Gallons produced annually.
 For Prices and Samples, apply to
 G. RENNIE STEWART,
 12, D'Agular Street, Hongkong.
 Sole Agent for China and Japan.
 Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1229]

G. RENNIE STEWART,
 MANUFACTURERS' AGENT AND GENERAL
 COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 12, D'Agular Street, Hongkong.
 AGENT FOR
 J. & R. HARVEY & Co., Dundashill
 Distillery, Glasgow.
 McKenzie, Driscoll & Co. Wine Shippers,
 Jerez de la Frontera, and Oporto.
 Valencia Iron & Steel Co., Glasgow.
 Pulsometer Engineering Co., London, Ice
 Machines.
 Wilson & Baird, Engineers' Ironmongers,
 Glasgow.
 Boyd & Robertson, Tweed Mills, Selkirk.
 Clark Brothers, Tweed Mills, Galashiels.
 Estimates given for supplying and fitting up
 Machinery for Mills and Factories.
 Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists for all
 kinds of Engineering Machinery, Soda Water
 Machinery, Steam and Hand Sawing Machines
 and Wood Working Machinery, Bottling and
 Corking Machines, Cooking Stoves and Ranges,
 Lamps, etc., Canned Goods, Felt and Pith Hats
 and Helmets, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Enamels,
 etc., etc.

Samples of Wines, Spirits, Woollen Goods,
 Linoleum, Floor Cloth, Machinery Belting in
 Leather, Rubber, and Patent Tanned
 Hair, Patent Scandinavian Belt Guides, Engine
 Packing, Rubber Sheets, Valves and Washers,
 etc., etc., can be seen and prices ascertained
 at the above address.
 The Pulsometer Engineering Co.'s No. 1
 Champion Hand Ice-Making Machine can also
 be seen and tried.
 Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1230]

NOTICE.
THOMAS KERR & CO.
 ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS
 AND
 CONTRACTORS,
 YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS,
 KOWLOON.
 OFFICE—No. 12, D'Agular Street.
 Hongkong, 25th August, 1890. [126]

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.
 No. 2, Duddell Street,
 (Between the New Oriental Bank, and
 Mr. Lammett's Auction Rooms).
 Entrance from Duddell Street or Ice House St.
 MR. GRIFFITH'S STUDIO is open daily
 from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. for producing
 First-class PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS in all
 the Newest Styles. Views of Hongkong and the
 Coast Ports, with choice illustrations of Chinese
 life and character, always ready.
 Portraits enlarged to life size and painted
 in Oils or Water Colours by First-class
 Artists. Miniatures on Ivory and all kinds of
 reproductions.
 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1890. [542]

KUHN & CO.,
 JAPANESE AND CHINESE FINE
 ART DEPOT.
 21 & 23, QUEEN'S ROAD.
 Hongkong, 21st July, 1890. [1072]

TOURISTS
 ARE cordially invited to call and inspect our
 choice collection of Japanese and Chinese
 FINE ART CURIOS, which is unequalled in
 Japan.
 Every article guaranteed as represented. No
 trouble to show goods. One price only.
 DEAKIN BROS. & Co.,
 16 Bund, Yokohama,
 next door to
 Farasat's Photographic Studio.

To be Let.

TO LET.
 With Immediate Possession.
GROUND FLOOR No. 2, Blue Buildings.
1st FLOOR No. 3, Blue Buildings.
 Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY Co., Ltd.
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. [988]

TO LET.
TWO COMMODIOUS HOUSES in Carlton
 Terrace, Queen's Road East. Rent
 moderate.
 Apply to
G. R. LAMMERT.
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. [999]

TO LET.
THE Upper Floor of HOUSE No. 7, Caine
 Road. Possession 1st October.
 Apply to
J. M. V. DE FIGUEIREDO,
 No. 5, Caine Road.
 Hongkong, 4th September, 1890. [1262]

TO BE LET.
THREE HOUSES at Wild Dell Buildings,
 Wanchai Road.
A BUNGALOW and **HOUSE** on the Upper
 Richmond Road.
No. 1 RICHMOND TERRACE, Six Dwell-
 ing Rooms, English Kitchen, Fowl House, Con-
 servatory, and well-shaded Tennis Lawn.
 Apply to
HENRY HUMPHREYS.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.
 On favourable terms, with immediate
 Possession.
TWO HOUSES at "Mountain View," Peak
 District, near Plunkett's Gap.
 If sold part of the Purchase money can remain
 on Mortgage.
 Apply to
JOHN A. JUPP.
 36, Queen's Road Central,
 Hongkong, 1st September, 1890. [1146]

TO LET.
NO. 3, MORRISON HILL.
 Immediate entry.
 Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
 13, Praya Central.
 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1890. [658]

TO LET.
A HOUSE in WEST TERRACE.
 Immediate Entry.
 Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
 13, Praya Central.
 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1890. [511]

TO LET.
TOP FLOORS of No. 21 & 23, Pottinger
 Street, suitable for Offices or Photo-
 graphic Studio.
 Apply to
CARMICHAEL & Co.,
 21 & 23, Pottinger Street.
 Hongkong, 31st July, 1890. [1117]

TO LET.
TWO FLOORS of HOUSE No. 8, Stanley
 Street.
 Apply to
ROZARIO & Co.,
 Hongkong, 10th July, 1890. [1031]

TO LET.
NOS. 21 and 35, ELGIN ROAD, behind
 the Old Union Church.
 Apply to
ACHEE & Co.,
 17, Queen's Road Central.
 Hongkong, 19th June, 1890. [554]

TO BE LET.
 Just below Peak Flagstaff.
BAHAR LODGE—FURNISHED.
 Apply to
HUGHES & EZRA.
 Hongkong, 17th April, 1890. [612]

TO LET.
FIRST FLOOR of HOUSE, 15, Praya
 Central.
2ND FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 64, Queen's
 Road Central.
 Apply to
LAI HING & Co.,
 No. 153, Queen's Road Central.
 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1890. [169]

TO LET.
NO. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
 No. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
 No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
 OFFICES and CHAMBERS in Consaught
 House, Queen's Road Central.
 Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
 Hongkong, 4th July, 1890. [113]

TO LET.
FIRST FLOOR of No. 11, Corner Ice
 House Lane, Queen's Road.
 For Particulars, apply to
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK
OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
 Hongkong, 11th August, 1890. [1164]

**HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAM-
 WAYS COMPANY, LTD.**
SUMMER TIME-TABLE.
 To take effect from 1st May.
 The CARS RUN between St. John's Place
 and Victoria Gap as follows:—

WEEK DAYS.
 8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.